

State. But further, this editor garbles the article from which he makes the quotation, for the purpose of perverting the views of the editor of the Lowell Patriot, and then ascribes those perverted meanings to the "Boston Cabal."

The whole sentence from the Patriot was this—
"While we have no disposition to find fault with any of the candidates of the Legislative caucus, not excepting Mr. Rives—may, while we approve of them, and of the doings generally, we enter our solemn protest against the practice of legislative nominations, or their interference in any matters of politics, except as private individuals, beyond those for which they were expressly elected."

The article proceeded to repeat that it approved of the nominations made, and of the spirit and principles of the resolutions, of the Legislative caucus, which recommends the support of regular nominations, but insists that the whole party ought to have an opportunity to be represented, to make those nominations regular. The Lowell Patriot then proceeds as follows:—

"What voice had, or have, the seven or eight hundred Democratic electors of Lowell in the nominations made, or to be made by the Legislature? And how can they be bound, or their co-operation expected, in electing men, in whose nominations they have not participated?"

The same questions may be asked with the same propriety in behalf of the democracy of Tewksbury, Chelmsford, Dunstable, Billerica, Carlisle, Littleton, Concord, Bedford, Wilmington, Malden, Reading and South Reading, Waltham, Stoneham, Charlestown, Cambridge, and many other, nay, most other, towns in Middlesex county. Is it not notorious that more than nine-tenths of the Democrats of Middlesex county have had no voice in the nominations and appointments of the Democratic members of the Legislature? And may not the same question be asked with equal propriety, in regard to every other county in this Commonwealth? We do not ask these questions because we dislike what has been done—not because the few Democratic members of the Legislature do not enjoy our entire confidence. No—for we do approve of both the men nominated and appointed—and all the Democratic members from this county have the political confidence and good will of the writer of this article. But we ask them because they are naturally suggested by the resolution quoted above—because we wish to show our reasons for protesting against these proceedings ever being used or quoted as a precedent, at any subsequent period, in the history of the Democratic party—and for not considering them binding upon those not represented, either by voluntary or authorized agents."

This article, which Mr. Harrington garbled, as we have shown, in making his quotations from it, so as to misrepresent the sentiments it expresses, he calls insolent, attributes it to the "Boston cabal," and puts it forth to his readers as proof that the Boston Democrats wished to divide and distract the party, when he knew that it was from a country paper, and was THE EXPRESSION OF OPINION FROM THE COUNTRY, and not from Boston. Thus have we pinned an open, deliberate, palpably dishonest net upon him, and henceforth the public will affix the just value to be placed upon his denials, his assertions, and his asseverations.

Mr. Harrington proceeds as follows:—

"In the Statesman of the same date, the cabal, smarting under the loss of the confidence of the party, and weeping over the grave of their central club, say, referring no doubt to the proceedings of the Democratic members of the Legislature:—

"Every stratagem will be laid to defeat us—traitors and spies will be sent among the Democrats, who will manifest an unnatural and over-heated zeal, for the double purpose of urging on to acts of indiscretion, and of hiding their own hypocrisy." &c."

And was not this good advice? Did Mr. Harrington feel it to be a personal allusion, that he was sensitive? But why did he not give our sentiments in that piece fairly and fairly? Let him answer.

We will give a longer quotation from that article, which began as follows:—

"The Democracy of the State.—We took occasion a short time since, to admonish the Democrats to be cautious of false friends in the following words:—

"Every stratagem will be laid to defeat us—traitors and spies will be sent among the Democrats, who will manifest an unnatural and over-heated zeal for the double purpose of urging them on to acts of indiscretion, and of hiding their own hypocrisy—such the party should use, but not trust—let those be proved in whom shall be placed the power of the party. By this we do not wish to inculcate an over-suspicious spirit, but that proper caution, the want of which has in many instances proved fatal to the Democracy of Massachusetts [be used.] All who come with fair and honest professions, let them be cordially received, and as soon as their works prove the sincerity of their professions, let them be confided in to the extent their merits warrant."

We have had some little experience on these subjects, that has taught us to distrust those who profess to be too refined to mix with vulgar Democrats, or vastly more Democratic than the Democratic party." We receive all honest men with a hearty welcome who join the party from a sincere devotion to its principles, or a real desire to advance them."

We leave it to our political friends to say whether this article had any other tendency than to conciliate favor for the cause, and to add strength to the party. And nothing but a jealous and jaundiced eye could find in it any reference to the proceedings of the Democratic members of the Legislature. Traitors, in grain, though yet undiscovered, might have felt the sting, but every honest partizan will approve the remarks.

Mr. Harrington offers another similar specimen of his fairness and his fears, as follows:—

"On the 20th of June, 1835, the Statesman has one of these characteristic, abusive articles—denouncing every Democrat that did not cry glory to their creed and subvert their interest. Here is a part of it:—

"But such as these are unworthy of notice or care; the slanders of traitors can do no more injury to the cause of correct principles and its advocates, than can their praise and support do good; the old soldiers of Democracy know them and their kind, for the breed has been conspicuous ever since the days of its founders, the Cow Boys of the Revolution," &c. &c."

The Statesman and Post have been full of articles of this character, and calculated to divide and distract the Democratic party, and yet they challenge us to show "a particle of proof."

The article from which Mr. Harrington has made the above quotation, is an exhortation to the Democracy of the Union to continue steadfast in their purpose of completing the great works of reform begun by Gen. Jackson, and to be on their guard against the feints and stratagems of the aristocracy. It then says:—

"For this we must be prepared, and in order to secure to the country the full benefit of the measures commenced by Gen. Jackson, his successor must be sustained in the same firm and undeviating manner which has given to the arm of the veteran hero of Orleans invincible strength.—Nothing must be allowed to divert us, for an instant, from finishing the work we have commenced—the foundation of the edifice is laid—its walls are up, and all we have to do is to be faithful unto its completion, to render it as permanent as the soil on which it rests. This is the Temple of American Democracy! Let no confusion of tongues defeat the perfection of this gigantic Temple, but may all Democratic voices and hearts, sound and move in unison until its strength shall defy the assaults of the combined power of the aristocracy. Many will pretend for a while to be with us, who will desert us when they find that their selfishness cannot be gratified—these will be men who come into the ranks to share the advantage but not the danger and toil of victory—but as we gained the triumph without them, we can maintain it without them; and whether they fight for democracy or against it, is of no importance to them in the least degree. But such as these, are unworthy of notice or care—the slanders of traitors can do no more injury to the cause of correct principles and its advocates, than can their praise and support do good—the old soldiers of democracy know them and their kind, for the breed has been conspicuous ever since its founders, the cow boys of the Revolution—therefore, as we before said, it would be worse than idle to turn from

the fulfilment of the great work before us, to palter with a miserable race of time-serving political freebooters—the best way is to "give them rope enough, and they will hang themselves."

Nothing but conscious guilt, or a morbid sensitiveness could torture this into an "abusive article denouncing every Democrat who did not cry glory to our creed." Conscious traitors, and legitimate cow boys might feel it as a good, but all true republicans will find in it, we verily believe, nothing to condemn.—But yet, these are all the articles that Mr. Harrington has found to sustain his attack upon the Boston Cabal, as he calls the Boston Democrats, in asserting that they had attempted to divide and distract the Democratic party.

Mr. Harrington further says:—

"About the first of December last they attacked the organization again. The following is the article from the Post:—

"The Gloucester Democrat has a column in praise of the Democratic State organization, as arranged by the members of the Legislature last winter, and attributes the great increase of democracy to that organization. The Democrat might with just as much propriety, attribute our late mild weather, as the increase of democratic votes, to that organization. The fact is, a quorum of the committee has never been together, and no attempt to get a meeting of the committee has been made since last spring. They have done nothing, literally nothing. As it will be the duty of the Democratic members of the Legislature elect, to adopt a plan for the more efficient organization of the party for the approaching year, they should be correctly informed upon this subject, that they may act understandingly, and in the manner best calculated to increase the democratic strength of the State."

This is no attack upon the State organization, but simply a statement of facts to correct an erroneous conclusion of the Gloucester Democrat. That paper had attributed the increase of the Democratic votes to the State organization. Now, that organization had done nothing, and it was important to the democracy of the State not to be deceived on that point. It was with this view, which we hold to be a laudable one, that we stated the foregoing facts. We did not, and do not, blame the committee; for, from their scattered and distant residences, they could not often get together to act—they had, as we stated, literally done nothing, and it was right that the people should know the fact.

But with what right, and with what propriety, can Mr. Harrington arraign us on this point, when he tacitly admitted in his paper of December the 21st the correctness of our statement, as follows:—

"The party has grown and thrived, not owing so much to the efficiency of the organization, as to the justness of the cause, and the means afforded of acting without restraint or dictation."

This prating about dictation is mere arrant cant. The difficulty with Mr. Harrington was, not that the party had been subject to dictation; but that it was restive under dictation, and that it utterly loathed the attempted dictation of the needy, selfish political imbeciles, with whom he has combined, in the hope of gaining his only desirable political object, the spoils.

Mr. Harrington has raked up and re-warmed, from the old Bulletin, John B. Derby, and their successors, the slang about the dinner to General Hall. If Mr. Harrington had ever read the trial of General Hall, his subsequent vindication, and the documents connected with it, or knew any thing of the facts in the case, and were capable of comprehending them, he might come to the same conclusion that many have drawn from a knowledge of those facts, that General Hall was more sinned against than sinning. No man, we think, who has attentively read those documents, has any belief that Gen'l Hall was a traitor or a dishonest man. We should much sooner look for a Benedict Arnold (on a very small scale,) in Mr. Harrington.

The dinner was given, not on political grounds, but by the friends of General Hall, and the friends of his numerous and respectable family, to alleviate, in some small degree, the painful anguish which this revolutionary veteran felt to be, to him at least, and to them, a terrible misfortune.

We are confident that neither Mr. Henshaw nor Mr. Simpson regret the part they took in thus smoothing the path of this veteran, who had in former times stood high in the public confidence, in distinguished public trusts, and whose only son had gallantly given his life to his country, as he was fast verging to his last, long home.—And we envy not Mr. Harrington, who seems to revel in delight upon his mangled reputation, and dwell with fiendish pleasure upon the lacerated feelings of his surviving children and grand-children, for the purpose of glutting his malignity and revenge against Mr. Henshaw and Mr. Simpson.

We have been compelled thus to task the patience of our readers in shewing up this viper. We now leave him for the present, but so scathed, that none in future can mistake his character.

Beauties of Rhetoric.—The Atlas describes the President as:—

"A madman and an empiric—an ignorant Tennessee planter, who has passed his life in street brawls, Indian fights, and cotton-planting."

The Secretary of the Treasury as:—

"An adde-brained New Hampshire judge, who has rejoiced in teaching Greek and Latin, and in retailing sixpenny law—and thus fully accomplished as a financier by making up his quarter bills, and drawing on the New Hampshire Treasury for the salary of his justiceship"—and

The People of the United States as being ruled by the most CORRUPT, PROFLIGATE, and POWERFUL government upon the face of the earth. This is the real Santa Anna spirit, in whose cause the Atlas has enlisted, and whose government it recommends as preferable to our own! Really, the organ of the Committee of Public Safety, the manly advocate of the butcheries of Americans, the main prop of the Whig party, and the Lieutenant of the Berry-street Rangers, appears to be in a devil of a fume.

Anniversary Meetings, to be held this day:—

Evangelical Missionary Society: meeting for business, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Vestry of Dr. Channing's Church, Berry-street.

Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, Piety and Charity. Meeting for business at the Vestry of the Church in Chancery Place, at 4 P. M.

American Unitarian Association. Meeting for business, at 6 o'clock, P. M. in Berry-street Vestry. Services in the Church will commence at 7 o'clock.

10. A. M. Anti-Slavery Convention: public meeting at Salem-street Church.

11. A. M. Prison Discipline Society: public meeting at Park-street Church.

4 P. M. Pastoral Association: sermon by Rev. Dr. Codman of Dorchester, at Park-street Church.

7-12 P. M. Massachusetts Missionary Society: public meeting at Park-street Church; report, addresses.

Texas.—A postscript in the New York Sunday News says New Orleans papers of the 7th contain "accounts of a later arrival from Galveston Bay, by which the report of the glorious victory of the Texans, and the defeat and capture of Santa Anna was fully confirmed." We suspect, however, this is only a revival of the old report.

Further particulars of the Death of the Rev Dr Jacobs.

A more distressing accident, than that which resulted in the sudden and awful death of the Rev Bela Jacobs, recorded in our paper of yesterday, has rarely taken place. Dr Jacobs was pastor of the Baptist Society, whose place of worship is in Cambridge street, East Cambridge, or Lechmere Point. He resided, however, in Cambridgeport, and, as usual, came over with his wife, to discharge the duties of the day. He reined up his horse in front of his Meeting House, just at the moment she "second bell" for the morning service commenced ringing; but the horse being unaccustomed to the sound of the bell, or the rattling of the rope, took fright, and, starting with great rapidity, turned into a vacant lot on the left, adjoining the Universalist Meeting House. Dr Jacobs, as soon as possible, recovered possession of the reins, and held on with all his power; but the chaise nearly upset in passing a small knoll, and in the next instant was dashed against the corner of the Meeting House with tremendous force. Dr Jacobs had probably raised himself from his seat, for the purpose of more effectually restraining the horse; and in consequence of being in this position, the upper part of his face came in contact with the building. He struck with such violence, that the front of his skull was literally crushed in, his jaws broken, and the flesh so completely torn from his cheeks, that his breath rushed out through the apertures thus created. The bloody impress of his face is still visible on the clap-boards of the building. Mrs Jacobs was also stunned by the concussion, and received several severe wounds on her head and body, but we were informed yesterday, that there are hopes of her recovering. The last words he spoke to his wife, after the horse started, were—"My dear, do not be alarmed." The chaise was a perfect wreck, and the horse was disengaged by the shock, and fled. In leaving the Baptist Meeting House, the chaise passed in front of a barber's shop, from which five or six persons, attracted by the speed at which it dashed forward, rushed out, but only in time to find Dr Jacobs stretched out upon the ground, and Mrs Jacobs lying across the chaise, insensible. Both were immediately conveyed into the house of Deacon Reed, on the opposite side of the street, where in about an hour the Doctor breathed his last. He never moved after discovered, but gasped frequently, and groaned three times just before he died. With all possible despatch medical aid was obtained, and Doctors Smith and Hooker, of East Cambridge, Walker, of Charlestown, Ingalls, of Boston, and Valentine and Chapin, of the Port, were in attendance. Intelligence of the dreadful disaster soon reached the Doctor's family, and in less than an hour his death-bed was surrounded by two sons and three daughters, distracted by the sudden calamity that had overwhelmed them. Mrs Jacobs was removed to her home in Cambridgeport, but the body of Dr J. remains at Mr Reed's house, at which the funeral will take place this day.

Dr Jacobs, we believe, was a native of Pawtuxet, R. I. and was about 52 years of age—fifteen of which he was pastor of the Baptist Society in the Port. Among his old parishioners there, he was beloved and revered to a degree that rarely falls to the lot of modern clergymen; but in the latter period of his connection with that society, it was thought by some that he did not lend himself with sufficient zeal to the revival excitement, and in fact his ill-health, being afflicted with an asthma, did not admit of his participating in evening and extra meetings so frequently as many ardent members desired. On this account, he requested and obtained a discharge, and was then employed as an agent by the Home Missionary Society, to collect funds for the Education of Young Men for the Ministry in the West. About a year since, he accepted a call to preach over the Baptist Society at the Point, and was followed thither by some of his former followers at the Port. He was a man of great simplicity of manners, plainness of speech, practical piety, and but little inclined to enthusiasm. He was most particularly faithful in his domiciliary visitations to the more humble and unfortunate of his flock, and his melancholy death has caused a deep gloom throughout the whole neighborhood of his long and pious labors at the Port. The same sentiments of esteem and veneration were cherished for him in some degree wherever he was known.

The National Intelligencer says—"The successive failures of the mail from New Orleans assure us, if other information were wanting, that the rising and arming of the Creek Indians has cut off the intercourse by the usual route through Alabama, Georgia, &c."

There is, however, no definite news from that quarter of the country.

A letter dated Milledgeville, May 12, says—"this morning, a team has left for Columbus, laden with arms and ammunition, destined for the defence of that town. The mail stage has stopped, and all the teams have been removed from the nation—so that direct intercourse with Alabama is entirely broken off."

From the Sandwich Islands.—The crew of the schr. Honduras, of Boston, 17 in number, were all murdered by the natives of the Sandwich Islands, in Dec. last, with the exception of the mate and one boy, who succeeded in making their escape with the vessel. About the same time there was a mutiny on board the schr. Thetis, in the same neighborhood, and Captain Rogers, his first and second mates, and three men were murdered.

A Democratic State Convention was held at Baltimore last week. It was very numerously attended, and its proceedings were characterised by unanimity and enthusiasm. An electoral ticket friendly to the election of VAN BUREN and JOHNSON, was formed—committees of correspondence appointed—and other measures taken to bring out the whole democratic strength next fall.

The Globe states that the Senate have ratified the Cherokee treaty, which will require six or seven millions of dollars as an inducement for them to give up their lands, and remove west of the Mississippi.

General Macomb arrived at Washington on Thursday.

CONGRESS.

Friday, May 21.—In the Senate, the Committee of Conference on the bill authorising the President to receive the services of volunteers, reported that they could not agree—a debate ensued, which terminated in a resolution to insist on its disagreement to the amendment, and a request for a another conference, and after the appointment of Conferees, the Senate went into executive session.

In the House, the same committee made a similar report, and after a debate the House refused to recede by 123 votes to 74; and then insisted on its disagreement to the Senate's amendment. The residue of the day was occupied upon the bill (without finishing it for the re-organization of the Post Office Department.

Attempted Bank Robbery.—The People's Bank, at Roxbury, was entered last night, and several attempts to open the vault by wrenching off the hinges, was made, but without success. The doors and locks were considerably injured.—Transcript.

MARRIED.

In this city, by Rev Mr Young, Mr Henry P. Ingalls to Miss Mary Ann Major.

By Rev Mr Streeter, Mr Obed Pratt, Jr. to Miss Eliza Galloway. Mr Alva Chandler to Miss Eleanor Stetson.

DIED.

In this city, Lurinda, daughter of Benjamin Brown, 3 yrs and 5 months.

Yesterday morning, Sarah, daughter of George Brinley, Esq. 14.

MUSICAL NOTICE.—The Boston Brass Band respectfully inform the Military and Engine Companies and public of the city and vicinity, that they are full of efficient members, their music selected from the first authors and arranged expressly for the Brass Band, and of a superior order for Military parades, Engine and Water Parties, Processions, Serenades, and Balls. Orders punctually attended to by applying to personally or by letter to Edward Kendall, Leader, No 29 Foster Place, or to the subscriber at No 29 Warren street, or to the subscriber at No 29 Warren street, or to the subscriber at No 29 Warren street.

WINSLOR BLUES.—You are requested to attend an adjourned meeting at the armory, THIS Evening, 24th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, for drill and business.

There will also be meetings every Tuesday evening of this and the next month. All members intending to parade at the target excursion, are particularly requested to attend.

Per order, NATHIEL BROWN, Clerk.

BY BARK GRECIAN.—Shippers by the bark Grecean, stranded on Florida Reef, on her passage hence to New Orleans, are requested to furnish the subscriber with their invoices, to enable him to ascertain to whom the Jetisoned property belonged, and to prepare a statement of general Average and Salvage. ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr. 4 Court street, corner of Washington street.

BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Annual Meeting.—The members of the Boston Academy of Music are hereby notified to meet at the Saloon of the Olden, on Wednesday Evening next, at 7 o'clock, for the choice of officers and such other business as may come before them.

THE MEMBERS of the Hero Engine Company No 6, are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days for their late worthy member, Andrew W. Greene.

Per order, H. F. AMER, Clerk.

[From the New York Sun.]

THE NEWLY INVENTED PUMP.—The late ingenious and important invention of Mr Edward Whitfield, (a native of Charleston, but now a resident of our city) in the construction of a frictionless pump, a specimen of which has been exhibited for several days past in the Park and at the Merchants' Exchange, has caused considerable talk about town. Of the many advantages to be derived from this simple and highly useful improvement, we have already spoken. But in order to have the article brought into general use immediately, an establishment for its manufacture should be put in operation. We are certain that there is not a ship owner, either in or out of the country, who would neglect to supply his vessels with this great improvement, were he but to witness its decided triumph over the common pump. At least one half the labor is saved, and perhaps more. But we have said enough. Let those who are interested look to it. To mankind, we should think the manufacture of the article presented a rare chance for profitable investment. A morning paper commends the formation of a stock company to supply the whole Union with the patent frictionless pump. If the inventor would join in this, we should imagine that a more favorable investment of capital could not be made. In fact, it is almost morally certain that the moment this new pump gets generally known, it will be in universal demand.

Supposing the New York merchants and ship owners were to form a company with \$100,000 or \$150,000 capital. An establishment of this kind would supply the whole country, and pay an enormous profit. Let such a company be formed by the shareholders, each to take one half the amount he paid down. With this the company would be enabled to proceed effectively, without resorting to the usual foolish custom of calling for small sums, which are generally totally inadequate to facilitate the intended purpose.

IMPORTATIONS.

MATANZAS. Brig Marcia Jane—1084 boxes sugar, 27 hds molasses.

Brig Franklin—396 hds and tierces and 18 bbls molasses, 44 cases cigars, 1 trunk mol.

HAVANA. Brig Simpson, 665 boxes sugar, 32 do h f do 5 cases cigars, 5 boxes turmeric paste, 1 keg turmeric, 1 bbl peas, 17 do honey, 2 do molasses.

NEW ORLEANS. Ship Brunette—1209 boxes cotton.

Ship Andie—1469 boxes cotton, 8 boxes mol.

YARBOUR, N. S. Sch Freetown—wood, ship's blocks, eggs, and copper rods.

MOBILE. Sch Arab—128 bbls cotton.

Sch Thurlow—155 bbls cotton.

Bark Neshaminy, 343 bbls cotton.

APALACHICOLA. Bark Lexington—528 bbls cotton.

SANNAHAN. Ship Aqueduct—865 bbls cotton, 144 cases rice.

Sch Sea Drift—141 bbls cotton, 67 hds.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.—Tuesday, May 24, 1836.

Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Full Sea, Temp. in 1835, at 7, and 2.

4 31m 17 22m 11 29m 11 58m 55 71

SHIP-NEWS--BOSTON, 1836.

MONDAY, May 23--ARRIVED,

Ship Andie, Thing, New Orleans 24th, Pass 25th ult. Spoke, 15th, off Matanilla Reef, brig Arcurus, Foque, New Orleans for

Bark Nashua, Pollard, Mobile, 4th inst.

Brig Franklin, Libby Matanzas, 6th inst. Spoke, 20th, lat 40 12, lon 71 19, brig Victor, hence for Baltimore.

Brig Gen Folivar, Nassau, Sydney, CB, 11th ult—with coal.

Left on Arr.

Brig Hiram, Soule, Richmond.

Brig Freetown, Stanwood, Yarmouth.

Brig Sch Wan Walker, Muloney, S. Andrews.

Brig Sch Arden, Capt. Windsor, N. S.—with plaster.

Sch Pocahontas, McGarby, Charleston—with timber.

Sch Eastern Star, Sylvester, Newburyport.

Sch Richmond, Thorndike, New York.

Sch Madawaska, Snow, Thomaston.

Sch Tremont, Burgess, Bangor.

Sch Otter, Hancy, Portsmouth.

Sch Sultan, Lewis, Augusta, Arr 21st.

CLEARED.

Ship Sterling, Henry Neef, Havana; brig Levant, Caldwell, Cape Town, (Cape of Good Hope); Br sch Eliza, Forest, Picton; Milledgeville, Reed, Portland; Florida, Allen, Thomaston; sloo; Atlanta, Church, Plymouth; Hector, Briggs, do.

The brig Snow, from New Orleans for Boston, was off the Isaac 14th inst.

The brig Mexico, Snow, hence 29 hours, for Picton, went ashore Capeable 13th inst, and would be lost—the crew were saved.

The sch which ran afoul of brig Plymouth was the Mexican, Colcord, from Bangor, with lumber.

Sailed for Smyrna, March 12th, Massachusetts, Fletcher, for Boston—no Am in port.

At Gottingen, 2d March, Garland, Whittemore, for this port, 7th.

Lovell, W. H. Wilson, was adv to leave Liverpool for this port 5th May.

At Amsterdam, April 8, Alexander to leave soon. The repairs on brig Washington had been completed. Brig Oak, Sears, was wind bound in the Texel.

Sailed for Batavia, Jan 1, ship Arno, Rich, hence, Canton—15th, bark Diantha, Davis, Boston.

NEW YORK, May 21—Arr America, Coffin, Guayama. Below, Saturday evening last, ship Columbia, Somes, from Canton, and brig Susan, Copeland, for Pernambuco.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21—Arr Trinidad, French, do. Below, ship Haron, from Batavia; bark Brighton, from Leghorn. CTD ship Colossus, Savannah.

Old from the Schuykill, sch Warrior, Miller, Boston.

BALTIMORE, May 20—Arr brig Cicero, Watts, New Orleans; schooner Victory, Providence; schs Caroline, 4, from Pernambuco; Mexican, 4, Acapulco.

BREWSTER'S EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA.—One set neatly bound in Russia—also, one set Rees's Encyclopedia, bound in same style—for sale by OTIS, BROADERS & CO. 147 Washington st.

LAW LIBRARY, for May—London Quarterly Review, No 110—Waldie's Library, part 20—Corey's Library, part 38—Ladies' Magazine, for May—Franklin Library, part 55—this day received by OTIS, BROADERS & CO. 147 Washington st.

JOHNSON'S ENAMELLED CARDS, for Copper-plate and Letter Press, by the gross, doz, n, or single piece—by OTIS, BROADERS & CO. 147 Washington st.

CHICKERBOCKER, for May—American Journal of Medical Sciences—Nos 7 and 8—Peter Simple Novels—this day received by OTIS, BROADERS & CO. 147 Washington st.

NOTICE.—All persons are cautioned against receiving a Note of hand, signed by the subscribers, dated in February or March last, for twenty-five dollars, payable to Stephen W. Hoyt, as the same has been paid. NATHIEL TAYLOR.

ANOVER ACADEMY.—The Summer Term of this Institution will commence on Monday the sixth day of June next. T. P. WHITE, Principal.

HANOVER, May 19, 1836. may 24—3Pm14

FOR NEW YORK--RAILROAD LINE.

The new and spacious Steamboat MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. Constock, will have Providence on Wednesday, May 25, at 4 o'clock P. M. The cars to meet the boat leave the depot at 1 P. M.

For further information, inquire of R. L. PORTER, Traveller Office, No 47 Court street. 2p1s m24

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

The fine new ship CLAUDE, Capt. Wm. W. Jones, is to be dispatched on Thursday the 26th inst. a desirable conveyance for freight or passengers—apply to JOHN BROWN & Co. 19 Commercial wharf. may 19—epistd

FOR ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

—with despatch.—The schooner WILLIAM WALKER, Capt. Maloney, will sail as above—for freight or passage apply to LOMHARD & WHITMORE, 31 Commercial wharf. may 24—1w1s

FOR SALE.

The schooner MARY, 60 tons burthen—built at Plymouth—ready for sale by LOMHARD & WHITMORE, 31 Commercial wharf. may 23

VESSELS WANTED.

First-class vessels wanted, from 250 to 400 tons, to take freight to New Orleans, and have immediate despatch—apply to S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk st. m10

FOR SALE.

The fine, fast sailing, copper fastened schooner MARIA, 91 tons register, high deck, two years old, well found in sails, rigging, &c., and in prime order for business—apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf. may 2

VESSELS WANTED.

To load with stone and coal, for which a liberal price will be paid—apply to DANIEL DESHON

